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Police resources in Canada, 2015

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.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Police resources in Canada, 2015: highlights

- There were 68,777 police officers in Canada on May 15, 2015, representing a rate of police strength of 192 officers per 100,000 population. After increasing from 1999 to 2010, the rate of police strength in Canada has now declined for four consecutive years.
- On May 15, 2015 there were 23,368 civilians employed by police services across Canada, representing 29% of total personnel. Civilian personnel as a proportion of all personnel employed by police services has consistently and gradually increased since the 1960s. This growth has principally been the result of an increase in managers, administrators, analysts, and other skilled personnel employed by police services.
- In 2015, women continued to be increasingly represented in the higher ranks of police services. The proportion of senior officers who were female has more than doubled in the past decade, from 5.5% in 2005 to 12.4% in 2015, the highest proportion ever recorded.
- Since 2012, when detailed information on officer characteristics were first collected, the proportion of police officers under the age of 40 has declined from 49.6% to 45.5% in 2015, while the proportion of officers over the age of 40 has increased from 50.4% in 2012 to 54.5% in 2015. Information on hirings and departures corresponding to the calendar or fiscal year indicate that since 2012/2013, more officers have departed or retired from their respective police services (-8,770) than have been newly hired (+8,000).
- Year-end operating expenditures for police services in Canada in 2014/2015 totalled $13.9 billion in current dollars.
- When adjusting for inflation, police spending increased annually from 1997/1998 and 2010/2011. Since then, operating expenditures have remained relatively stable and were unchanged in 2014/2015. When accounting for population, police expenditures decreased from $315 per capital in 2013/2014 to $312 in 2014/2015 (-0.9%).

Police resources in Canada, 2015

by Benjamin Mazowita and Jacob Greenland

The work performed by police services to ensure public safety encompasses a broad spectrum of responsibilities related to law enforcement, crime prevention, victim assistance, the maintenance of public order, and collaboration with external agencies.

Due to the changing context of police work as well as criminal activity, the conventional structure and operational demands on policing agencies in Canada are being fundamentally challenged (Council of Canadian Academies 2014). Criminal activities are becoming increasingly complex, defying spatial and jurisdictional boundaries. The domain of police work has expanded to include broader matters of national security, terrorism, globalized organized crime, financial crime, and cybercrime. Further, evidence suggests that police services are increasingly responding to calls for service not related to criminal violations but rather in response to broader social matters such as mental health issues (Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security 2014). These developments are occurring in parallel with debates on the economics of policing and community safety, focused on identifying the cost drivers of police expenditures as well as identifying cost efficiencies in delivering police services without compromising public safety (Public Safety Canada 2013).

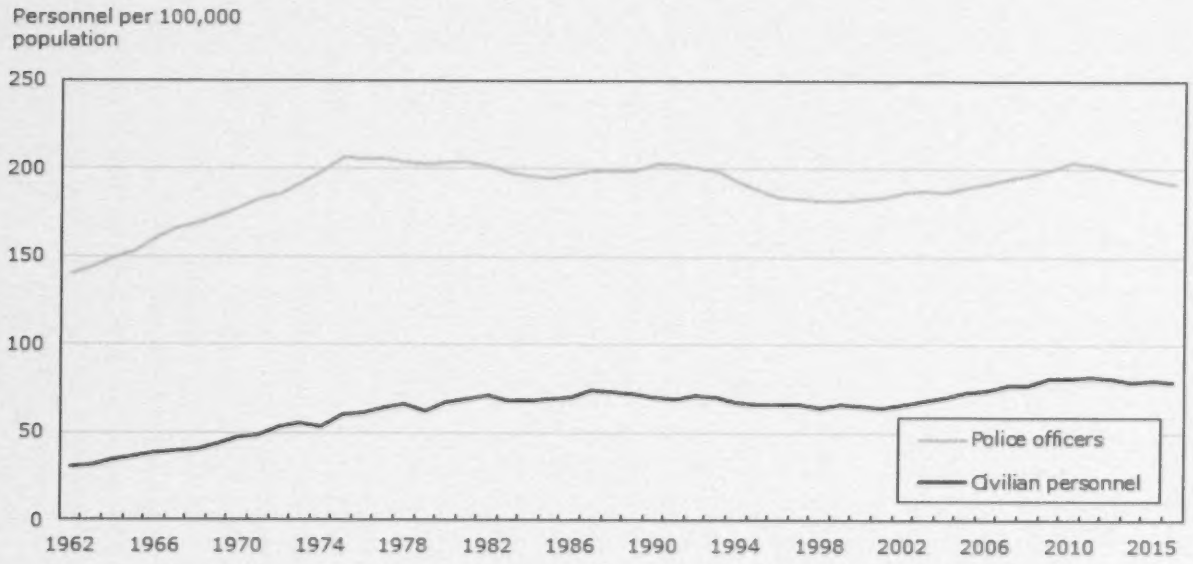
Using data from the Police Administration Survey (PAS), this *Juristat* article presents the most recent data on the number of police officers in Canada, as well as the demographic characteristics of police officers, including age, gender, and education. In addition, the analysis presents information on the composition of police services and data on police operating expenditures.

The rate of police strength continues to decline

On May 15, 2015, there were 68,777 police officers in Canada, amounting to a rate of police strength of 192 police officers per 100,000 population (Table 1). Of these officers, the majority were constables (70%), just over a quarter (26%) were non-commissioned officers, including personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, while the smallest proportion (4%) were senior officers, normally at the rank of lieutenant or higher.

After generally increasing from 1999 to 2010 and remaining stable[1] in 2011, the rate of police strength in Canada has now declined for four consecutive years (Chart 1). The rate of police strength in 2015 amounts to a decrease of 0.9% from 2014 and a 5.1% decrease since 2011.

Chart 1
Police officers and civilian personnel per 100,000 population, Canada, 1962 to 2015

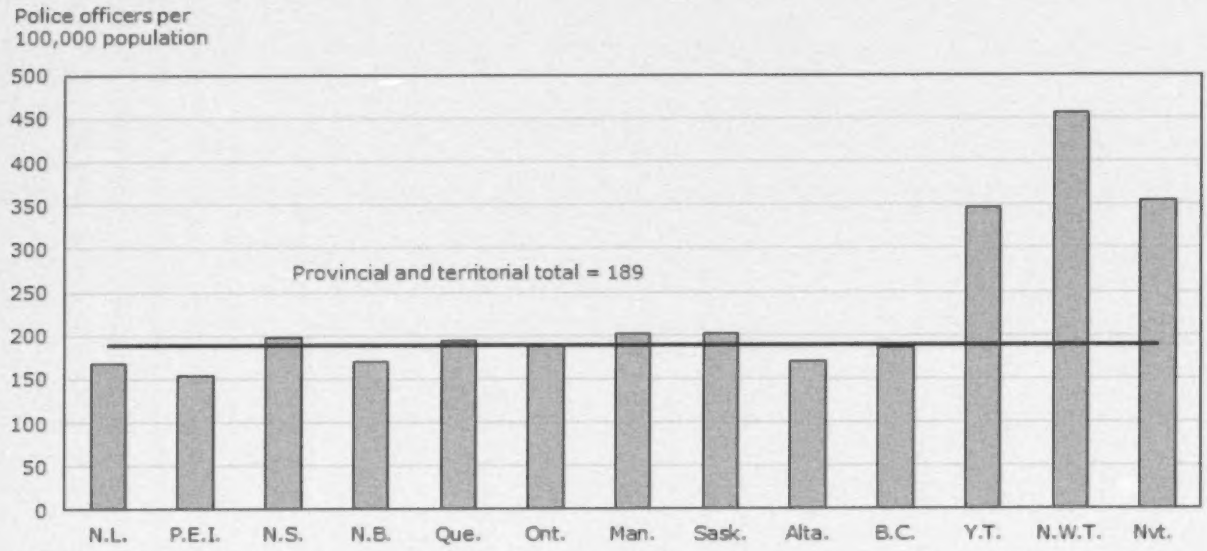


Note: Police officers represent the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). Civilian personnel include permanent civilian staff on the police service's payroll, employed in permanent positions such as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards and by-law enforcement officers. Populations are based on July 1st estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

According to data compiled by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Canada has consistently reported below average rates of police strength in comparison with peer countries[2] that are similar in terms of population, geographic land mass, and income per capita (UNODC 2015).

Among Canada's provinces, the rate of police strength varied from 154 officers per 100,000 population in Prince Edward Island, to 202 officers per 100,000 population in Saskatchewan (Chart 2). In 2015, the provincial and territorial rate, which excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) headquarters and Training Academy, was 189 officers per 100,000 population. As has been the case historically, the rate of police officer strength in the territories was markedly higher than in the provinces.

Chart 2
Rate of police strength, by province and territory, 2015



Note: The provincial and territorial total excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy. Populations are based on July 1st estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

In 2015, the rate of police strength declined in all of the provinces with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador, where the rate was stable (-0.4%), and Alberta where the rate of police strength increased slightly (0.5%) (Table 2).

Since 2005, many of the provinces have followed a similar trend to that of the national one (Chart 1), with the exception of Quebec who saw little fluctuation in their rate of police strength over the past decade. Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia have also followed the national trend but saw the greatest growth in their rate of police strength from 2006 to 2008. As a result, despite recent declines, their 2015 rate of police strength remained notably higher than their rate reported in 2005. In New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, rates of police strength have declined below their 2005 levels.

Among police services serving Canadian municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more,[3] the average police strength was 150 officers per 100,000 population. Higher rates of police strength were reported in Victoria, British Columbia (240 officers per 100,000 population) and Montreal, Quebec (233 officers per 100,000 population). Lower rates of police strength were observed in Richmond, British Columbia (97 officers per 100,000 population); Lévis, Quebec (104 officers per 100,000 population), and; Richelieu Saint-Laurent, Quebec (104 officers per 100,000 population) (Table 3).

Text box 1
Police jurisdictions

In Canada, municipalities are responsible for the majority of policing services. Other policing is provided by provincial and federal agencies. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Ontario provincial police services (namely, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, the Sûreté du Québec, and the Ontario Provincial Police) serve communities without municipal stand-alone police forces and are responsible for policing highways and other areas under provincial jurisdiction. In the Atlantic Region, Prairie Region, and British Columbia, provincial and some municipal policing is provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). All of Canada's three territories are policed solely by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security 2014). The RCMP is also responsible for federal policing programs such as the Canadian Firearms Program, the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains, and the Canadian Centre for Missing and Exploited Children amongst other programs (Hutchins 2015).

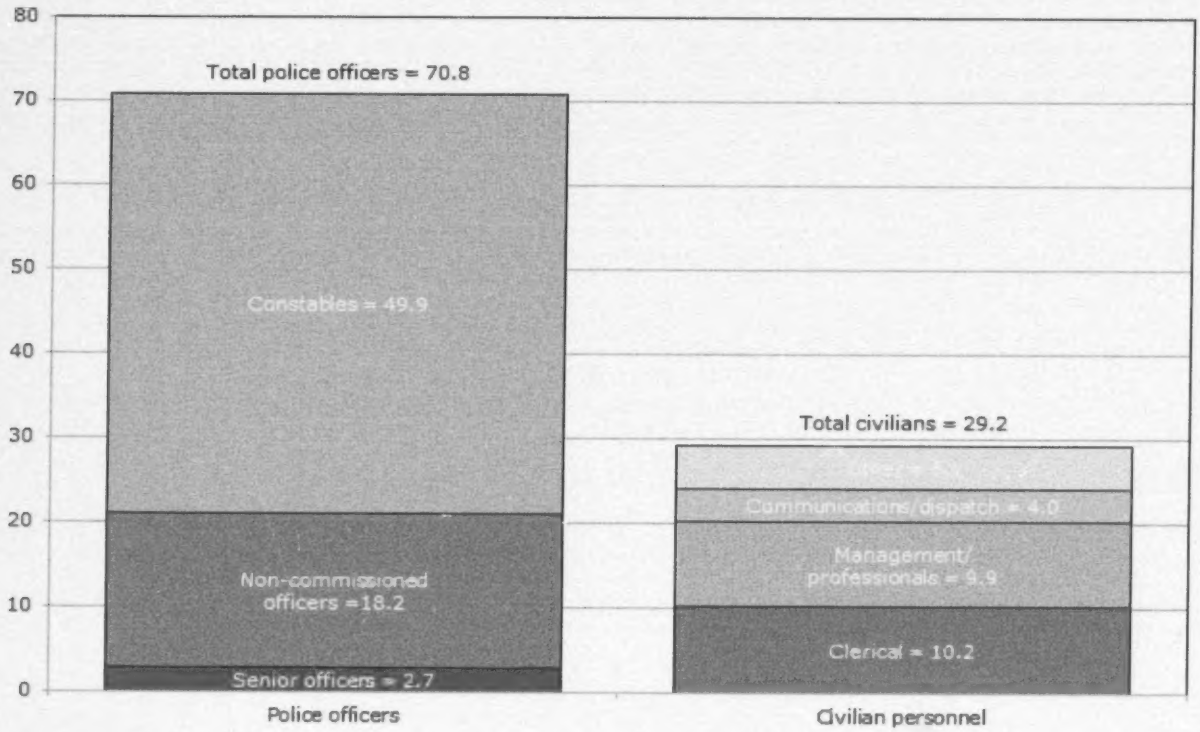
In 2015 there were 176 stand-alone municipal police services serving 64% of the population of Canada. Provincial police services, limited to Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Ontario, policed 14% of the population of Canada. The RCMP provided municipal and provincial contract policing to 22% population of Canada in addition to its national and international policing programs.

The civilianization of police services

In addition to sworn police officers, police services employ civilian personnel in positions such as clerks, dispatchers, managers, analysts, cadets, and security officers. The civilianization of police services is a term that has been used to describe the process of distinguishing tasks and responsibilities currently performed by police officers that could be carried out by civilian personnel. Some argue that a readjustment of responsibilities between police and civilian personnel may result in increased effectiveness and economic efficiency in the delivery of policing services (Griffiths 2014). On the other hand, others caution that civilianization be implemented in a way that is mindful of the duties that require sworn officers and that ensures the police service and the work environment would benefit from the integration of civilian personnel (Morrell 2014; Peak 2010).

On May 15, 2015 there were 28,368 civilians[4] employed by police services across Canada, representing 3 out of 10 personnel (29%) (Chart 3). In 2015, civilian staff most frequently occupied clerical (10.2% of all personnel), management/professional (9.9%), and communication/dispatch (4.0%) positions. The remaining civilian personnel accounted for 5.1% of all personnel employed by police services and included staff such as security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards.

Chart 3
Composition of police services, by rank and category, Canada, 2015

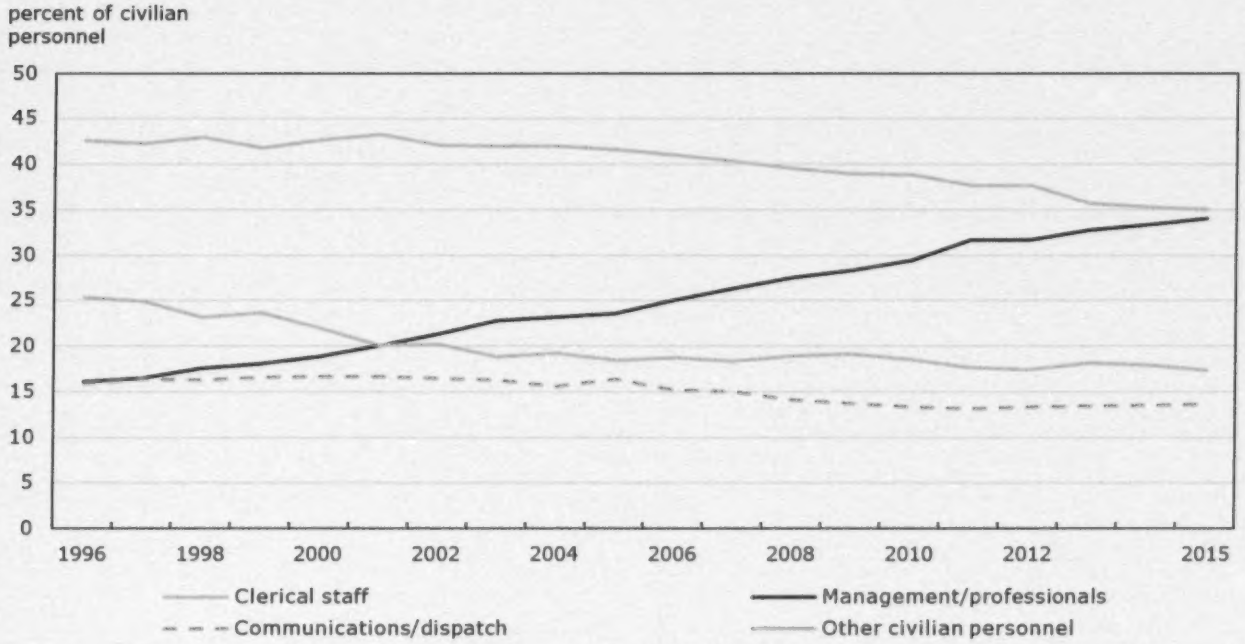


Note: Police officers represent the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). Civilian personnel include permanent civilian staff on the police service's payroll. Clerical staff include all civilian personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties. Management/Professionals include managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel. Communications/Dispatch includes all civilian dispatchers, telephone switchboard operators, call evaluators and complaint takers. Other civilian staff include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

The number of civilian personnel as a proportion of all personnel employed by police services has gradually increased since data were first collected in 1962. At that time civilian personnel accounted for only 18% of personnel employed by police services, compared to 29% in 2015. As a result, police services employed 4.6 police officers for every one civilian employee in 1962 compared to 2.4 in 2015.

The more recent increase in civilian staff has been principally driven by the number of management/professionals employed by police services. This category includes managers, administrators, analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel, this category has tripled since 1996. In 2015 management/professionals accounted for 9.9% of all personnel employed by police services (Chart 3; Chart 4).

Chart 4
Civilian personnel, by category, Canada, 1996 to 2015

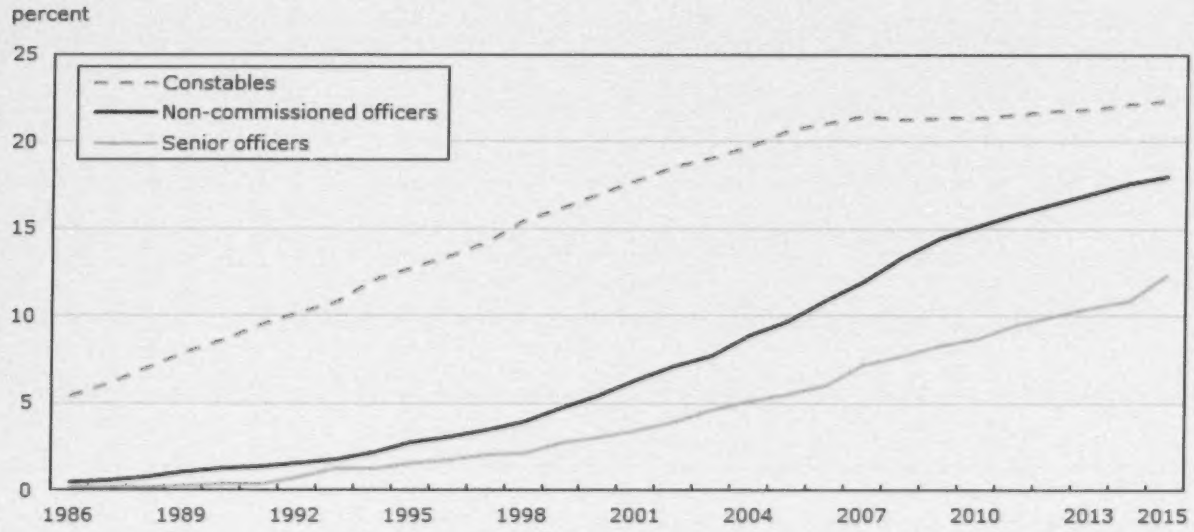


Note: Clerical staff include all civilian personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties. Management/professionals include managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel. Communications/dispatch includes all civilian dispatchers, telephone switchboard operators, call evaluators and complaint takers. Other civilian staff include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Continued increase in the number of female police officers

On May 15, 2015, there were 14,332 female police officers in Canada, accounting for one in five (20.8%) of all police officers. This represents an increase of +1.3% from 2014. The proportion of female officers employed by Canadian police services has increased annually since data were first collected (Chart 5).

Chart 5
Female officers as a percentage of total police officers, by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2015



Note: Non-commissioned officers include personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, such as staff-sergeants, sergeants, detective-sergeants, corporals and all equivalent ranks. Senior officers includes personnel who have obtained senior officer status, normally at the rank of lieutenant or higher, such as chiefs, deputy chiefs, staff superintendents, superintendents, staff inspectors, inspectors, lieutenants, and other equivalent ranks.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

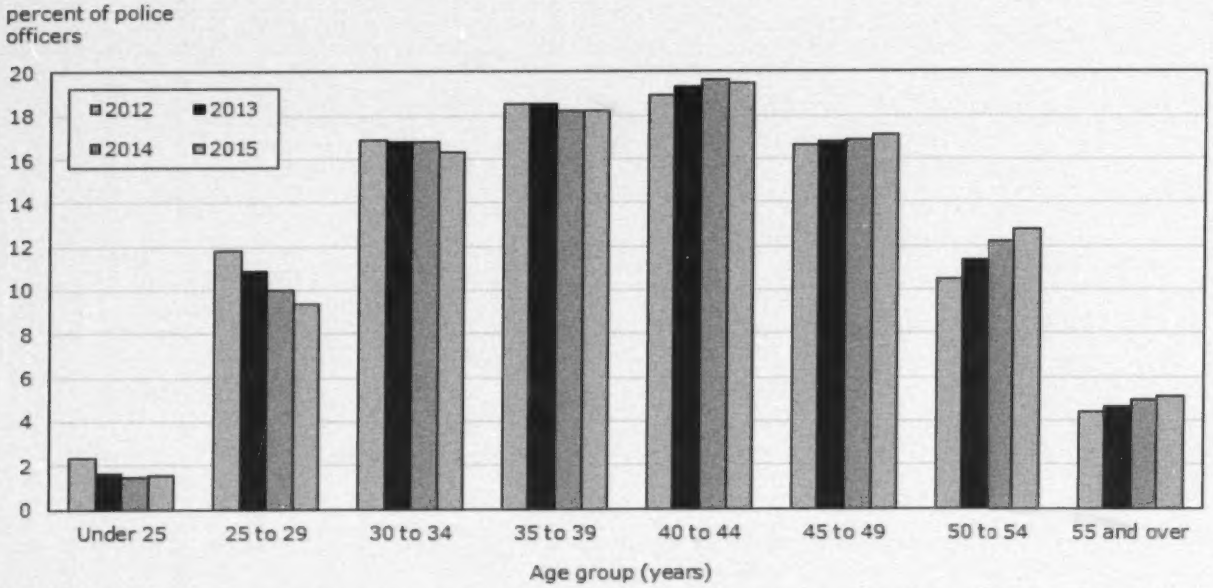
More recently, women are accounting for an increasing proportion of those among the higher ranks of police. The proportion of senior officers who were female began increasing notably in 1995 at 1.6%, and has more than doubled from 5.5% in 2005 to 12.4% in 2015. The proportion of female non-commissioned officers, with a rank between that of a constable and lieutenant, has similarly increased from 9.7% in 2005 to 18.0% in 2015.

While women are increasingly represented as sworn police officers, women in police services are most often in civilian positions. More than half (57.3%) of women employed by police services were in civilian positions, accounting for 67.8% of civilian personnel. In comparison, 85.6% of men employed by police services were sworn police officers, while the remaining 14.4% were civilian personnel.

Police workforce slightly older than in 2012

More than half (54.5%) of police officers as of May 15, 2015 were 40 years of age or older. Since 2012, the proportion of police officers under the age of 40 has declined from 49.6% in 2012 to 45.5% in 2015. Concurrently, the proportion of officers over the age of 40 has increased from 50.4% in 2012 to 54.5% in 2015. With respect to officers over the age of 50, they now account for 17.9% of all police officers, up from 14.9% in 2012 (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Age distribution of police officers, Canada, 2012 to 2015



Note: Information on age of police officers is based on data collected from police services employing over 99% of police officers across Canada. Information on age was not available for less than 1% of these officers and these officers are excluded from percentage calculations.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey Supplemental questionnaire.

Information on hirings and departures corresponding to the calendar or fiscal year indicate that since 2012/2013, more officers have departed or retired from their respective police services than are being newly hired. From 2011/2012 to 2014/2015 8,770 officers have departed police services while only 8,000 officers have been hired.

In 2014/2015, 2,395 police officers were hired by police services. The majority (80%) of these officers were hired as recruit graduates, meaning individuals who had successfully graduated from a training program to achieve the status of a fully sworn officer during the previous calendar or fiscal year. The remainder (20%) were hired as experienced police officers.

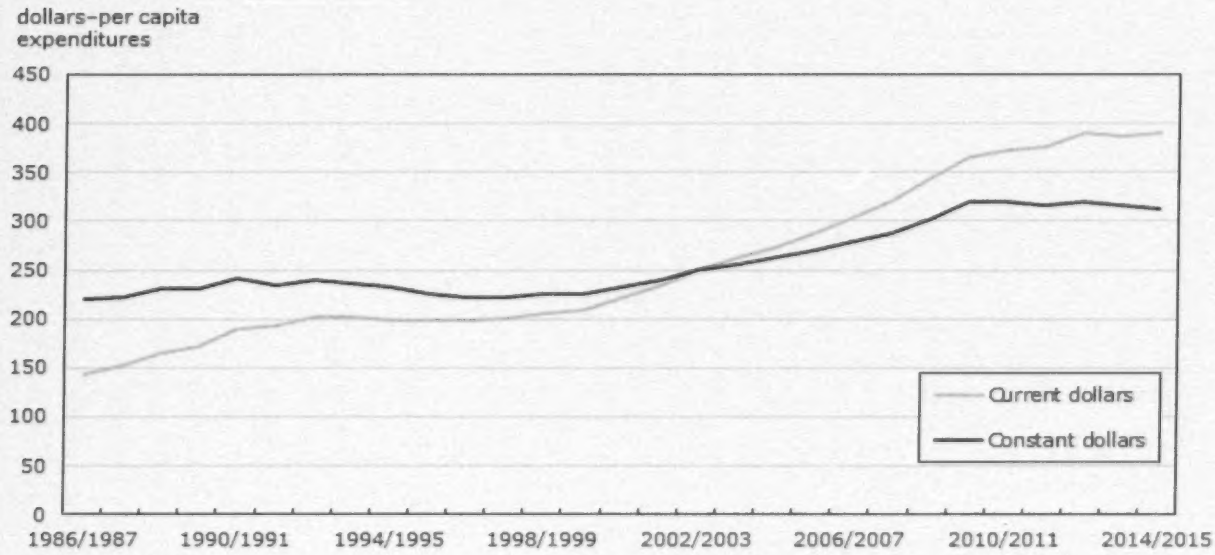
Of the 2,496 officers that departed their police service during 2014/2015, 70% retired, while the remainder left for other reasons, including being hired by another police service. While 11% of all police officers in Canada were eligible to retire in 2014/1015,[5] only 2.6% (1,741 officers) actually did retire during the calendar or fiscal year (Table 4).

Police operating expenditures totalled $13.9 billion in 2014/2015

Year-end operating expenditures for police services in Canada in 2014/2015 totalled $13.9 billion in current dollars (Table 5). These expenditures comprise salaries and wages (66%), benefits[6] (15%), and other operating expenditures[7] (19%). When adjusting for inflation, police spending increased annually from 1997/1998 and 2010/2011. Since then, police operating expenditures have remained relatively stable and were unchanged in 2014/2015 (Table 6).

Examining expenditures on a per capita level, from 1997/1998 to 2009/2010 police operating expenditures grew from $222 per capita to $320 per capita when controlling for inflation (Chart 7) (Table 6). Since 2009/2010, operating expenditures have generally been declining, including a 0.9% decrease in 2014/2015.

Chart 7
Police expenditures per captia, current dollars and constant dollars, Canada, 1986/1987 to 2014/2015



Note: Current dollars express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Populations are based on July 1st estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Of these total operating expenditures, $7.3 billion were associated with stand-alone municipal police services, which increased by 1.0% from the previous year after controlling for inflation. The operating expenditures of stand-alone police services increased in every province that had these types of police services, except Prince Edward Island (-2.1%) and Quebec (-1.5%) where expenditures declined.

Provincial police services in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Ontario, combined to report current dollar expenditures amounting to $2.1 billion. Controlling for inflation, expenditures of provincial police services as a whole increased 0.7% in 2014/2015, this increase was entirely attributable to a 5.3% increase in the Ontario Provincial Police's operating expenditures. This notable increase is a result of a salary increase coming into effect for members of the Ontario Provincial Police, following a two-year wage freeze. The operating expenditures of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Sûreté du Québec, declined 11.9% and 3.4% respectively.

Total operating expenditures for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police amounted to $4.5 billion in 2014/2015. As the RCMP provides a variety of policing services to the provinces, territories and has national responsibilities, expenditures can be divided into contract policing expenditures (55%), Federal and International policing expenditures (19%), and operational support and services expenditures (26%). Overall, RCMP current dollar operating expenditures decreased (-1.4%) in 2014 after controlling for inflation.

Survey description

The Police Administration Survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal police services in Canada. The following security agencies are excluded from the survey: the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, railway and military police, and government departments enforcing specific statutes in the areas of income tax, customs and excise, immigration, fisheries and wildlife. Additionally, private security services and private investigators are not included in the survey.

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15, 2015 and year-end operating expenditures for the 2014 calendar year or the 2014-2015 fiscal year. Police officers include the actual number of permanent sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15, 2015. Part-time personnel are converted to a full-time equivalent. Police expenditures are actual operating expenditures and include salaries and wages, benefits, and other operating expenses such as accommodation costs, fuel, and maintenance. Expenditure data does not include capital expenditures, revenues and recoveries.

Since 2012, the Police Administration Survey has included a Supplemental questionnaire which captures detailed information on hirings, departures, eligibility to retire, years of service, age, education, visible minority status, and language. Due to data quality issues, some of this information is not published.

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Notes

1. For the purposes of this analysis a percent changed is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

2. The Conference Board of Canada has established a group of 16 peer countries which are comparable in terms of population, geographic land mass, and income (gross domestic product) per capita. These are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. (Conference Board of Canada 2015).

3. In 2015, the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) implemented a new municipal billing model, which reflects the provincial integrated service delivery model that does not apportion the number of officers to a Municipal boundary or contract. As a result, the OPP Municipal Contracts do not have a fixed or static number of officers assigned at the police service level, as defined by the Police Administration Survey. Therefore, as of 2015, OPP resource data are available only at the provincial level and Statistics Canada can no longer produce CMA data for Ontario. In lieu, this report is presenting data for police services serving populations of 100,000 or more.

4. The Police Administration Survey only collects data on civilian employees paid for by the police service. Therefore, if civilian employees of a police service are paid for by the municipality, such as in the case of RCMP detachments and some municipal police services, they are not captured by the survey.

5. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using data on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2014 calendar or 2014/2015 fiscal year, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2015.

6. Benefits include all payments made to employees which are neither salaries nor wages. Examples include employer's contribution to the Canada Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, superannuation/pension plans, health insurance plans, dental plans, group life insurance plans, workers' compensation/disability payments, death benefits, maternity/paternity/adoption leave payments, severance pay, clothing allowance, transportation allowance, miscellaneous allowances (employer's contribution to other plans such as Vision care). Benefits may be paid from the police force budget or from other governmental sources.

7. Other operating expenditures include all non-capital costs, excluding salaries, wages and benefits. Items such as: materials, supplies, furniture, utilities, minor equipment purchases, vehicle purchases, vehicle leasing, vehicle maintenance, gas, oil, leasing, building and equipment rentals, transportation and communications, professional services, contracts.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Trends in police personnel, Canada, 1962 to 2015

	Police officers[1]			Civilian personnel[2]						
	Total	Officers per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total personnel	Police officers as a proportion of total personnel	Civilian personnel as a proportion of total personnel	Police to civilians
Year	number	rate[3]	percent	number	rate[3]	percent	number	percent	percent	ratio
1962	26,129	140.6	...	5,699	30.7	...	31,828	82.1	17.9	4.6
1963	27,333	144.4	2.7	5,935	31.4	2.3	33,268	82.2	17.8	4.6
1964	28,823	149.4	3.5	6,655	34.5	9.9	35,478	81.2	18.8	4.3
1965	30,146	153.5	2.7	7,133	36.3	5.2	37,279	80.9	19.1	4.2
1966	32,086	160.3	4.4	7,583	37.9	4.4	39,669	80.9	19.1	4.2
1967	33,792	165.8	3.4	8,018	39.3	3.7	41,810	80.8	19.2	4.2
1968	34,887	168.5	1.6	8,351	40.3	2.5	43,238	80.7	19.3	4.2
1969	36,342	173.0	2.7	8,963	42.7	6.0	45,305	80.2	19.8	4.1
1970	37,949	178.2	3.0	9,936	46.7	9.4	47,885	79.3	20.7	3.8
1971	40,148	182.8	2.6	10,597	48.3	3.3	50,745	79.1	20.9	3.8
1972	41,214	185.5	1.5	11,762	52.9	9.7	52,976	77.8	22.2	3.5
1973	43,142	191.8	3.4	12,297	54.7	3.3	55,439	77.8	22.2	3.5
1974	45,276	198.5	3.5	12,085	53.0	-3.1	57,361	78.9	21.1	3.7
1975	47,713	206.2	3.9	13,794	59.6	12.5	61,507	77.6	22.4	3.5
1976	48,213	205.6	-0.3	14,377	61.3	2.9	62,590	77.0	23.0	3.4
1977	48,764	205.5	0.0	15,231	64.2	4.7	63,995	76.2	23.8	3.2
1978	48,705	203.2	-1.1	15,749	65.7	2.4	64,454	75.6	24.4	3.1
1979	48,990	202.4	-0.4	15,001	62.0	-5.7	63,991	76.6	23.4	3.3
1980	49,841	203.3	0.4	16,410	66.9	8.0	66,251	75.2	24.8	3.0
1981	50,563	203.7	0.2	16,999	68.5	2.3	67,562	74.8	25.2	3.0
1982	50,539	201.2	-1.2	17,738	70.6	3.1	68,277	74.0	26.0	2.8
1983	50,081	197.4	-1.9	17,342	68.4	-3.2	67,423	74.3	25.7	2.9
1984	50,010	195.3	-1.1	17,503	68.4	0.0	67,513	74.1	25.9	2.9
1985	50,351	194.8	-0.2	17,702	68.5	0.2	68,053	74.0	26.0	2.8
1986	51,425	197.0	1.1	18,273	70.0	2.2	69,698	73.8	26.2	2.8
1987	52,510	198.5	0.8	19,558	73.9	5.6	72,068	72.9	27.1	2.7
1988	53,312	199.0	0.2	19,407	72.4	-2.1	72,719	73.3	26.7	2.7
1989	54,211	198.7	-0.1	19,526	71.6	-1.2	73,737	73.5	26.5	2.8
1990	56,034	202.3	1.8	19,259	69.5	-2.8	75,293	74.4	25.6	2.9
1991	56,768	202.5	0.1	19,440	69.4	-0.3	76,208	74.5	25.5	2.9
1992	56,992	200.9	-0.8	20,059	70.7	2.0	77,051	74.0	26.0	2.8
1993	56,901	198.4	-1.3	19,956	69.6	-1.6	76,857	74.0	26.0	2.9
1994	55,859	192.6	-2.9	19,492	67.2	-3.4	75,351	74.1	25.9	2.9

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1 — continued
Trends in police personnel, Canada, 1962 to 2015

	Police officers[1]			Civilian personnel[2]						
	Total	Officers per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total personnel	Police officers as a proportion of total personnel	Civilian personnel as a proportion of total personnel	Police to civilians
Year	number	rate[3]	percent	number	rate[3]	percent	number	percent	percent	ratio
1995	55,008	187.7	-2.5	19,259	65.7	-2.2	74,267	74.1	25.9	2.9
1996	54,323	183.5	-2.3	19,603	66.2	0.7	73,926	73.5	26.5	2.8
1997	54,719	183.0	-0.3	19,679	65.8	-0.6	74,398	73.5	26.5	2.8
1998	54,763	181.6	-0.7	19,383	64.3	-2.3	74,146	73.9	26.1	2.8
1999	55,321	182.0	0.2	20,168	66.3	3.2	75,489	73.3	26.7	2.7
2000	55,954	182.3	0.2	19,907	64.9	-2.2	75,861	73.8	26.2	2.8
2001	57,076	184.0	0.9	19,982	64.4	-0.7	77,058	74.1	25.9	2.9
2002	58,422	186.3	1.3	20,732	66.1	2.6	79,154	73.8	26.2	2.8
2003	59,412	187.8	0.8	21,476	67.9	2.7	80,888	73.4	26.6	2.8
2004	59,800	187.2	-0.3	22,212	69.5	2.5	82,012	72.9	27.1	2.7
2005	61,026	189.3	1.1	23,391	72.5	4.3	84,417	72.3	27.7	2.6
2006	62,461	191.8	1.3	23,911	73.4	1.2	86,372	72.3	27.7	2.6
2007	64,134	195.0	1.7	25,295	76.9	4.8	89,429	71.7	28.3	2.5
2008	65,283	196.4	0.7	25,630	77.1	0.2	90,913	71.8	28.2	2.5
2009	67,243	200.0	1.8	27,056	80.5	4.4	94,299	71.3	28.7	2.5
2010	69,068	203.1	1.6	27,357	80.4	0.0	96,425	71.6	28.4	2.5
2011	69,424	202.2	-0.5	28,142	81.9	1.9	97,566	71.2	28.8	2.5
2012	69,505	200.0	-1.1	28,202	81.2	-1.0	97,707	71.1	28.9	2.5
2013	69,250	197.0	-1.5	27,870	79.3	-2.3	97,120	71.3	28.7	2.5
2014[r]	68,806	193.6	-1.7	28,424	80.0	0.9	97,230	70.8	29.2	2.4
2015	68,777	191.8	-0.9	28,368	79.1	-1.1	97,145	70.8	29.2	2.4

... not applicable
[r] revised
1. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
2. Counts include civilians on the police service's payroll employed in permanent positions such as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards and by-law enforcement officers. The Police Administration Survey only collects data on civilian employees paid for by the police service. Therefore, if civilian employees of a police service are paid for by the municipality, such as in the case of Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments and some police services, they are not captured by the survey.
3. Populations are based on July 1st estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Note: A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. Data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2015 for the most recent data).
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 2
Police officers by level of policing, by province and territory, 2015

Province and territory	2015 population[1]	Municipal police services[2]	Provincial police services[3]	Royal Canadian Mounted Police: Contract policing[4]	Royal Canadian Mounted Police: Federal and other policing[5]	Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population	Percent change in rate: 2014 to 2015	Percent change in rate: 2005 to 2015
	number						rate	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	527,756	...	393	401	95	889	168	-0.4	11.7
Prince Edward Island	146,447	97	...	102	27	226	154	-4.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	943,002	863	...	810	182	1,855	197	-1.6	13.6
New Brunswick	753,871	437	...	688	153	1,278	170	-0.8	-2.2
Quebec	8,263,600	9,521	5,555	...	935	16,011	194	-1.7	-0.4
Ontario[6]	13,792,052	18,414	6,137	...	1,654	26,205	190	-0.6	1.6
Manitoba	1,293,378	1,589	...	815	198	2,602	201	-2.7	5.1
Saskatchewan[7]	1,133,637	1,041	...	988	257	2,286	202	-1.3	-0.4
Alberta	4,196,457	4,209	...	2,596	350	7,155	171	0.5	6.2
British Columbia	4,683,139	2,534	...	5,265	879	8,678	185	-0.9	4.5
Yukon[8]	37,428	...	...	112	18	130	347	-4.8	-7.7
Northwest Territories[8]	44,088	...	...	181	20	201	456	4.4	14.4
Nunavut[8]	36,919	...	...	116	15	131	355	7.6	-11.1
Provincial and territorial total[9]	**35,851,774**	**38,705**	**12,085**	**12,074**	**4,783**	**67,647**	**189**	**-0.9**	**2.2**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	1,130	1,130	...	...	...
Canada	**35,851,774**	**38,705**	**12,085**	**12,074**	**5,913**	**68,777**	**192**	**-0.9**	**1.4**

... not applicable
1. Populations are based on July 1st estimates for 2015, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
2. Includes municipal stand-alone police services (i.e. Municipalities with a dedicated police service not contracted with a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police). Also includes First Nations police services that are not provided by provincial police services or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Includes provincial police services providing policing services to municipalities, rural areas, and highways. Specifically, includes the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Sûreté du Québec in Quebec, and the Ontario Provincial Police in Ontario.
4. Includes provincial/territorial, municipal, and aboriginal contract policing. Contract policing refers to provincial and municipal policing services provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
5. Includes Federal policing and Departmental and Divisional Administration. Includes federal policing programs (general investigations, project based investigations, criminal intelligence, protective services, public engagement, and operations support).
6. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
7. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
8. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are policed solely by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
9. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 3
Municipal police services serving a population of 100,000 or more, Canada, 2015

Municipal police services[1]	2014 population[2]	Police officers[3]			Hirings[5]	Departures[5]	Net gain or loss: hirings and departures[5]	Police officers eligible to retire[5]
		2015 number of police officers	2015 police officers per 100,000 population[4]	Percentage change from previous year				
	number		rate	percent		number		percent
Toronto, Ont.	2,808,503	5,425	193	0.4	136	202	-66	7.4
Montréal, Que.	1,988,243	4,638	233	-0.9	203	215	-12	17.9
Peel Region (Mississauga/Brampton), Ont.	1,351,347	1,951	144	-0.3	89	58	31	4.6
Calgary, Alta.	1,265,531	2,147	170	-0.7	105	69	36	0.0
York Region (Markham/Vaughan), Ont.	1,121,346	1,535	137	0.1	55	20	35	4.0
Ottawa, Ont.	947,031	1,272	134	-3.4	28	34	-6	3.4
Edmonton, Alta.	928,182	1,665	179	-2.5	110	84	26	8.4
Winnipeg, Man.	709,253	1,422	200	-5.0	8	41	-33	23.9
Durham Region (Oshawa/Whitby/Ajax), Ont.	653,567	866	133	-1.0	15	26	-11	3.6
Vancouver, B.C.	649,189	1,280	197	-2.9	28	32	-4	7.2
Québec, Que.	574,298	714	124	-2.7	0	23	-23	1.7
Hamilton, Ont.	551,751	834	151	-0.2	67	51	16	20.6
Halton Region (Oakville/Burlington), Ont.	551,027	672	122	-1.3	28	16	12	3.9
Waterloo Region (Kitchener), Ont.	538,302	767	142	-0.4	23	21	2	2.6
Surrey, B.C.	498,720	641	129	9.4	61	8	53	6.6
Niagara Region (St. Catharines), Ont.	446,192	709	159	0.0	19	20	-1	8.5
Laval, Que.[6]	420,870	567	135	-4.6	..	..	..	..
Longueuil, Que.	416,522	566	136	-0.4	2	20	-18	4.9
London, Ont.	388,615	592	152	-1.6	7	15	-8	4.4
Gatineau, Que.	276,338	396	143	-0.7	19	16	3	2.0
Saskatoon, Sask.	254,569	449	176	-2.9	14	14	0	9.4
Burnaby, B.C.	239,059	281	118	3.5	19	3	16	8.2
Halifax, N.S.	231,915	505	218	-1.8	20	16	4	1.8
Windsor, Ont.	218,270	436	200	-2.3	11	16	-5	0.0
Regina, Sask.	216,555	387	179	-0.4	14	13	1	2.1
St. John's, N.L.	204,427	326	159	-0.5	12	13	-1	33.4
Richmond, B.C.[7]	203,178	197	97	-11.6	11	2	9	8.6
Richelieu Saint-Laurent, Que.	201,182	210	104	-1.4	0	4	-4	0.0
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	165,175	256	155	-2.7	13	10	3	3.9
Sherbrooke, Que.	162,638	204	125	-1.8	3	3	0	2.9

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3 — continued
Municipal police services serving a population of 100,000 or more, Canada, 2015

Municipal police services[1]	Police officers[3]							
	2014 population[2]	2015 number of police officers	2015 police officers per 100,000 population[4]	Percentage change from previous year	Hirings[5]	Departures[5]	Net gain or loss: hirings and departures[5]	Police officers eligible to retire[5]
	number		rate	percent		number		percent
Saguenay, Que.	148,123	178	120	0.0	7	11	-4	2.2
Barrie, Ont.	146,250	238	163	-2.0	1	2	-1	5.5
Lévis, Que.	142,887	149	104	2.2	6	3	3	8.7
Abbotsford, B.C.	140,645	212	151	-1.0	2	4	-2	0.9
Terrebonne, Que.	137,192	151	110	-0.9	4	4	0	2.6
Coquitlam, B.C.	135,002	144	107	-5.1	6	4	2	14.6
Trois-Rivières, Que.	134,846	160	119	0.0	4	4	0	0.0
Kingston, Ont.	129,653	192	148	-2.7	6	7	-1	3.1
Guelph, Ont.	129,079	191	148	-0.7	8	7	1	9.9
Kelowna, B.C.	124,951	169	135	-4.0	3	3	0	11.2
Thunder Bay, Ont.	116,785	223	191	0.2	7	6	1	3.6
Codiac Region (Moncton), N.B.	116,029	149	128	-5.8	0	11	-11	22.8
Saanich, B.C.	113,624	156	137	-0.2	6	7	-1	3.8
Langley Township, B.C.	111,376	129	116	1.1	2	4	-2	10.1
Delta, B.C.	107,151	175	163	-0.8	10	8	2	0.0
Chatham-Kent, Ont.	105,260	161	153	-2.1	5	3	2	7.5
Roussillon Region, Que.	103,991	113	109	-1.6	0	3	-3	6.2
Red Deer, Alta. (RCMP)	101,895	149	146	1.6	7	7	0	8.1
Victoria, B.C.	101,190	243	240	-0.4	9	6	3	21.0

.. not available for a specific reference period
1. Refers to the municipal stand-alone police services and municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that have a population of 100,000 or more (based on 2014 populations).
2. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2014 and are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations according to policing boundaries for 2015 were not available in time for this publication.
3. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2015. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
4. Based on the number of police officers on May 15, 2015 and populations for 2014. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2015 are not yet available.
5. Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2014 calendar or 2014/2015 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2015.
6. Data on hirings, departures, and eligibility to retire are not available for Laval in 2014/2015.
7. Includes Vancouver International Airport.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 4
Hirings and departures of police officers, by province and territory, Canada, 2014/2015

	Hirings[1]			Departures[2]			Net gain or loss: hirings and departures	Police officers eligible to retire[6]
	Total	Experienced police officers[3]	Recruit graduates[4]	Total	Retirements	Other[5]		
Province and territory	number	percent		number	percent		number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	28	0	100	35	86	14	-7	23
Prince Edward Island	13	46	54	11	27	73	2	17
Nova Scotia	69	22	78	61	79	21	8	14
New Brunswick	43	5	95	60	48	52	-17	16
Quebec	521	34	66	595	82	18	-74	13
Ontario[7]	773	10	90	874	73	27	-101	7
Manitoba	64	25	75	94	62	38	-30	19
Saskatchewan[8]	112	13	87	96	44	56	16	8
Alberta	457	30	70	307	52	48	150	7
British Columbia	314	11	89	255	68	32	59	12
Yukon	0	...	...	2	100	0	-2	15
Northwest Territories	1	0	100	6	83	17	-5	9
Nunavut	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	13
Provincial and territorial total[9]	**2,395**	**20**	**80**	**2,396**	**70**	**30**	**-1**	**10**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	0	...	...	100	69	31	-100	48
Canada	**2,395**	**20**	**80**	**2,496**	**70**	**30**	**-101**	**11**

... not applicable

1. Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 0.8% of officers across Canada. In addition, police services employing 26% of officers were unable to provide the level of experience (experienced police officers or recruit graduates) of their officers at time of hire. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
2. Information on departures was not available for police services employing 0.8% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
3. Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
4. Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
5. Includes police officers who departed for reasons other than retirement, such as being hired by another police service, career change, death, etc.
6. Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 0.8% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
7. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
8. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
9. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

Note: Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2014 calendar or 2014/2015 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2015.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Supplemental Survey questionnaire.

Table 5
Total expenditures on policing, current dollars, by province and territory, 2014/2015

		Municipal police services[2]		Provincial police services[3]	
	2015 population[1]	Total expenditures	Percentage change from previous year[4]	Total expenditures	Percentage change from previous year[4]
Province and territory	number	thousands of dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador[9]	527,756	...	...	55,398	-11.9
Prince Edward Island	146,447	12,431	-2.1	...	...
Nova Scotia	943,002	130,969	1.7	...	...
New Brunswick	753,871	66,706	1.1	...	...
Quebec	8,263,600	1,588,991	-1.5	963,670	-3.4
Ontario[10, 11]	13,792,052	3,670,259	1.7	1,108,996	5.3
Manitoba	1,293,378	282,945	3.4	...	...
Saskatchewan[12]	1,133,637	177,441	3.8	...	...
Alberta	4,196,457	863,928	0.7	...	...
British Columbia	4,683,139	501,685	1.9	...	...
Yukon	37,428	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	44,088	...	...	...	...
Nunavut	36,919	...	...	...	...
Provincial and territorial total[13]	**35,851,774**	**7,295,354**	**1.0**	**2,128,064**	**0.7**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	**35,851,774**	**7,295,354**	**1.0**	**2,128,064**	**0.7**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 — continued
Total expenditures on policing, current dollars, by province and territory, 2014/2015

	Royal Canadian Mounted Police					Total policing	
	Contract policing expenditures[5]	Federal and international policing expenditures[6]	Operational support and services expenditures[7]	Total expenditures	Percentage change from previous year[4, 8]	Total expenditures	Percentage change from previous year[4, 8]
Province and territory	thousands of dollars				percent	thousands of dollars	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador[9]	77,017	11,345	8,707	97,070	...	152,468	...
Prince Edward Island	15,384	3,384	2,279	21,048	...	33,478	...
Nova Scotia	126,674	17,757	13,255	157,687	...	288,655	...
New Brunswick	116,738	18,148	25,554	160,441	...	227,146	...
Quebec	...	125,512	38,186	163,699	...	2,716,359	...
Ontario[10, 11]	...	251,464	54,873	306,337	...	5,085,592	...
Manitoba	165,311	16,383	34,168	215,862	...	498,808	...
Saskatchewan[12]	190,820	14,711	81,979	287,510	...	464,950	...
Alberta	429,854	38,070	29,970	497,894	...	1,361,822	...
British Columbia	855,967	95,119	80,655	1,031,741	...	1,533,426	...
Yukon	29,214	1,987	4,044	35,245	...	35,245	...
Northwest Territories	51,696	1,921	3,035	56,653	...	56,653	...
Nunavut	48,670	1,672	3,958	54,301	...	54,301	...
Provincial and territorial total[13]	**2,107,346**	**597,475**	**380,664**	**3,085,486**	**...**	**12,508,903**	**...**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	342,122	251,479	779,785	1,373,386	...	1,373,386	...
Canada	**2,449,468**	**848,954**	**1,160,450**	**4,458,871**	**-1.4**	**13,882,289**	**0.1**

... not applicable
1. Populations are based on July 1st estimates for 2015, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
2. Includes municipal stand-alone police services (i.e. municipalities with a dedicated police service, not contracted out to a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police). This includes First Nations communities that are not policed by a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Includes provincial police services providing policing services to municipalities, rural areas, and highways. Specifically, includes the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Quebec Provincial Police in Quebec, and the Ontario Provincial Police in Ontario.
4. Year to year percent change calculations are based on unrounded constant dollar amounts. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Data from the CPI used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
5. Includes provincial/territorial, municipal, and aboriginal contract policing.
6. Includes federal policing programs (general investigations, project based investigations, criminal intelligence, protective services, public engagement, and operations support) and international policing operations (peacekeeping missions, capacity building missions, and liaison missions).
7. Includes technical services and operational support; scientific, technical, and investigative support; Canadian firearms program; advance police training; transfer payments, internal services, and Canadian police culture and heritage.
8. Due to changes in the reporting of aggregate expenditures by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 2014/2015, percent change is only calculable on total expenditures for the entirety of Canada.
9. The significant decrease in provincial policing expenditures in Newfoundland and Labrador is due a one-time pay out of severance pay in the previous financial year.
10. The notable increase in provincial policing expenditures in Ontario is a result of a salary increase coming into effect for members of the Ontario Provincial Police, following a two-year wage freeze.
11. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
12. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
13. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 6
Current and constant (2002) dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1986/1987 to 2014/2015

	Current dollars[1]				Constant (2002) dollars[2]			
	Total expenditures[3]	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost[4]	Percentage change from previous year	Total expenditures[3]	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost[4]	Percentage change from previous year
Year	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars	percent
1986/1987	3,771,205	...	144	...	5,748,789	...	220	...
1987/1988	4,027,809	6.8	152	5.4	5,880,013	2.3	222	0.9
1988/1989	4,389,414	9.0	164	7.6	6,164,908	4.8	230	3.5
1989/1990	4,684,760	6.7	172	4.8	6,263,049	1.6	230	-0.2
1990/1991	5,247,646	12.0	189	10.3	6,693,426	6.9	242	5.3
1991/1992	5,426,887	3.4	194	2.2	6,554,211	-2.1	234	-3.2
1992/1993	5,716,833	5.3	202	4.1	6,805,754	3.8	240	2.6
1993/1994	5,790,165	1.3	202	0.2	6,764,212	-0.6	236	-1.7
1994/1995	5,783,656	-0.1	199	-1.2	6,748,723	-0.2	233	-1.3
1995/1996	5,808,607	0.4	198	-0.6	6,630,830	-1.7	226	-2.8
1996/1997	5,856,055	0.8	198	-0.2	6,587,238	-0.7	222	-1.7
1997/1998	5,989,022	2.3	200	1.3	6,625,024	0.6	222	-0.4
1998/1999	6,209,756	3.7	206	2.8	6,801,486	2.7	226	1.8
1999/2000	6,395,380	3.0	210	2.2	6,884,155	1.2	226	0.4
2000/2001	6,798,531	6.3	222	5.3	7,126,343	3.5	232	2.6
2001/2002	7,269,977	6.9	234	5.8	7,433,514	4.3	240	3.2
2002/2003	7,827,195	7.7	250	6.5	7,827,195	5.3	250	4.2
2003/2004	8,324,176	6.3	263	5.4	8,097,448	3.5	256	2.5
2004/2005	8,758,213	5.2	274	4.2	8,365,055	3.3	262	2.3
2005/2006	9,281,879	6.0	288	5.0	8,674,653	3.7	269	2.7
2006/2007	9,877,071	6.4	303	5.3	9,053,227	4.4	278	3.3
2007/2008	10,544,771	6.8	321	5.7	9,457,194	4.5	288	3.5
2008/2009	11,449,955	8.6	344	7.4	10,035,017	6.1	302	5.0
2009/2010	12,314,197	7.5	366	6.3	10,764,158	7.3	320	6.0
2010/2011	12,651,596	2.7	372	1.6	10,859,739	0.9	319	-0.2
2011/2012	12,952,388	2.4	377	1.4	10,802,659	-0.5	315	-1.5
2012/2013	13,549,594	4.6	390	3.4	11,133,602	3.1	320	1.9
2013/2014	13,596,645	0.3	387	-0.8	11,072,187	-0.6	315	-1.7
2014/2015	13,882,289	2.1	391	1.0	11,088,090	0.1	312	-0.9

... not applicable
1. Dollars which express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs.
2. Dollars of a particular base year, which are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes periodically. Data from the CPI used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
3. Total operating expenditures include salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenses that are paid from the police service budget, as well as benefits paid from other government sources. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.
4. Per capita costs are calculated using population statistics based on preliminary postcensal estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Note: While most Police Administration Survey data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2015 for the most recent data), data on expenditures, refer to either the calendar or fiscal year (2015 for the most recent data).
Source: Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index and Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.